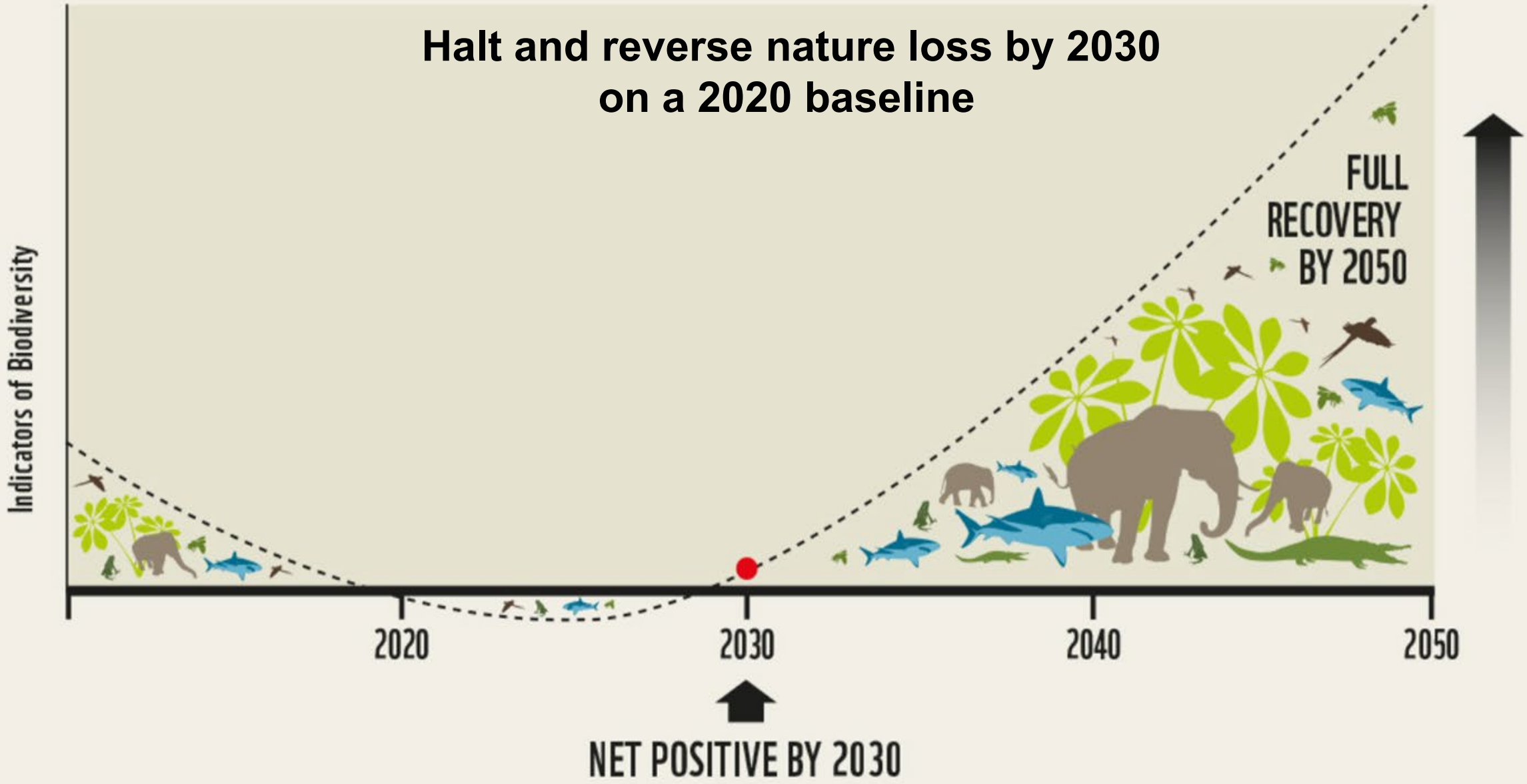
Nature Positive by 2030



Nature Positive, the new Global Goal for Nature

19 December 2022 – The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) Mission of **"halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030"** - the Nature Positive Goal.

Two years on.. Great uptake in momentum to tackle the nature crisis particularly from the private sector, yet it is unclear how to measure progress

Measuring Nature Positive. Why State of Nature metrics?

State of Nature (SON) metrics are essential for monitoring whether our efforts are contributing to halt and reverse biodiversity loss.

Measuring every aspect of nature is not feasible or practical.

Therefore, we seek to identify a small set of metrics that can act as an indication of nature's overall health.

We need to:

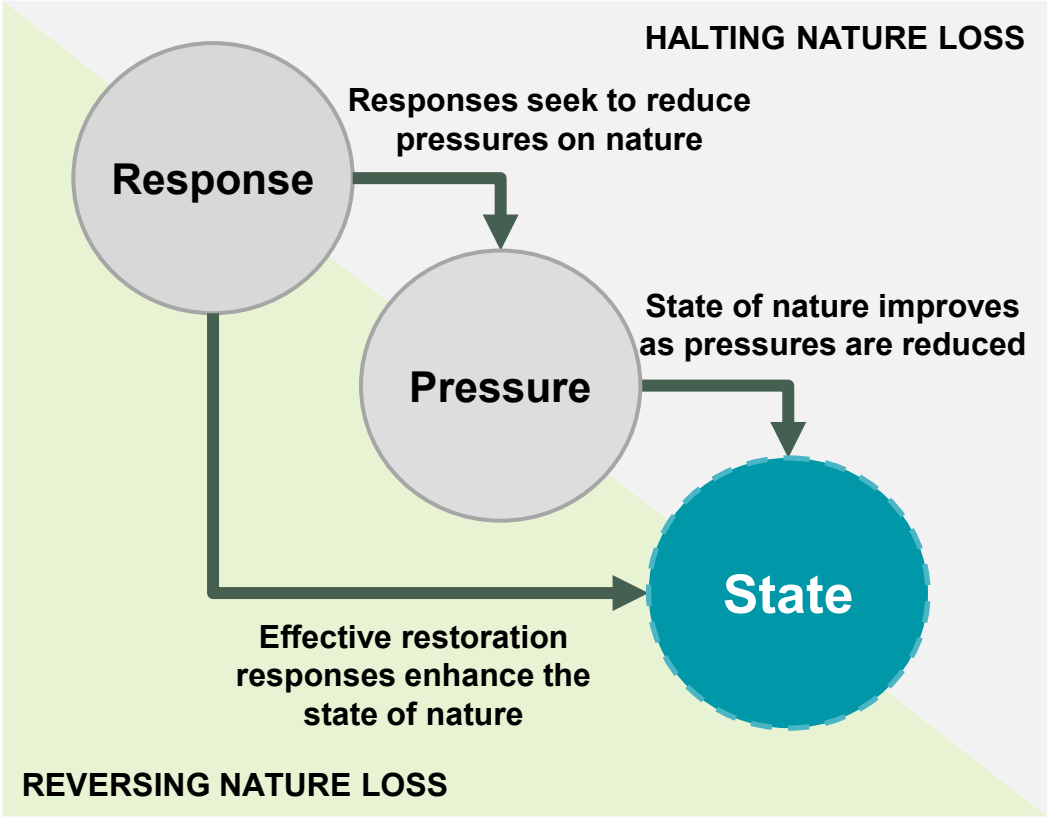
- Demonstrate **verifiable progress**
- Ensure **accountability** and that leading actors are **recognized** for their efforts
- Support and enable organisations to **credibly prevent new loss** but also **actively restore nature**

But we're missing:

- **Clarity** and **confidence** for companies to begin and accelerate their nature positive journey
- **Consensus** on a minimum set of credible but also practical state of nature
- **Universally applicable, credible, practical and affordable** state of nature metrics, across **scales, users and geographies**

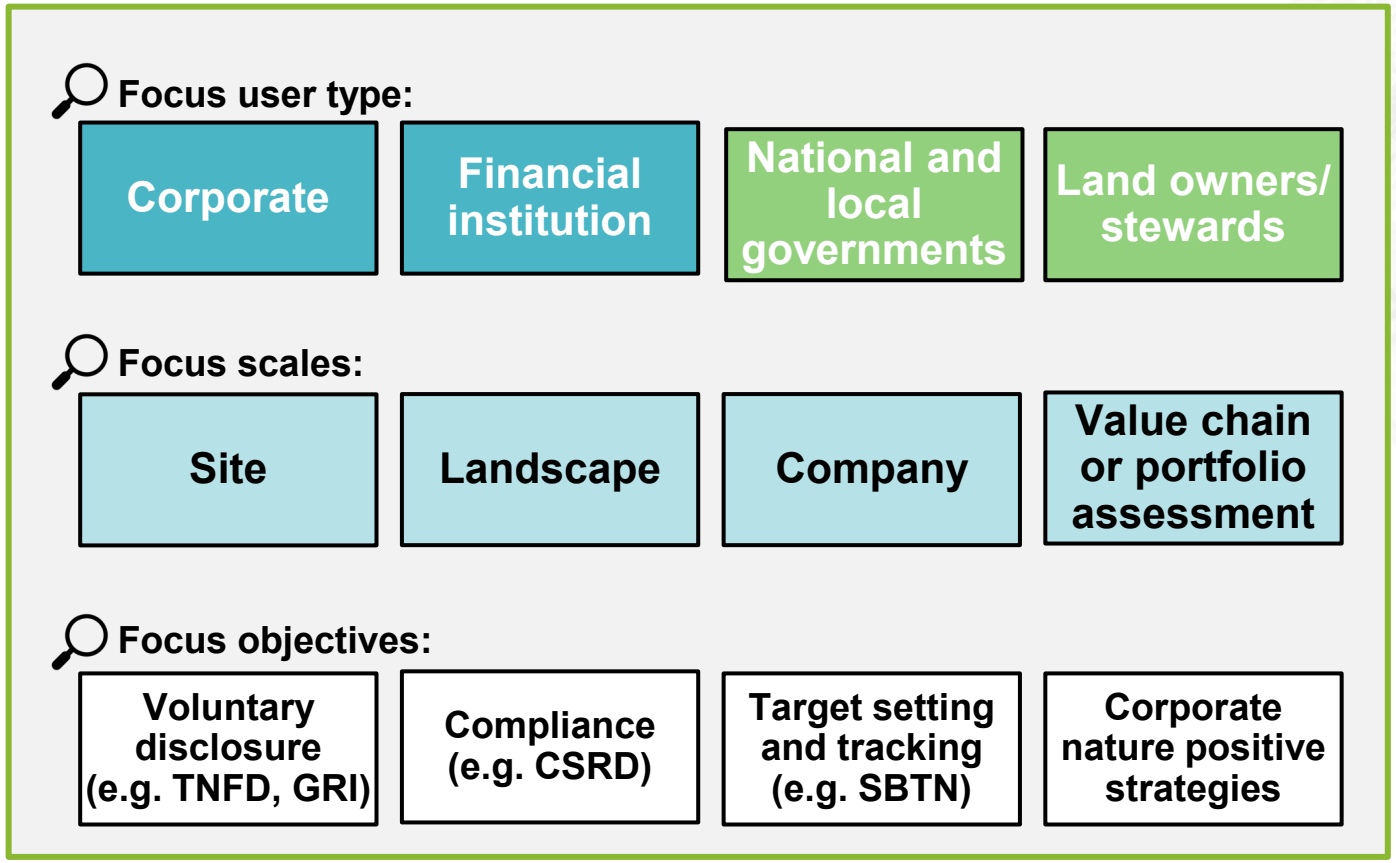
State-Pressure-Response

The state of nature metrics fill an important gap in key monitoring and reporting architecture and are complementary to existing pieces of the puzzle



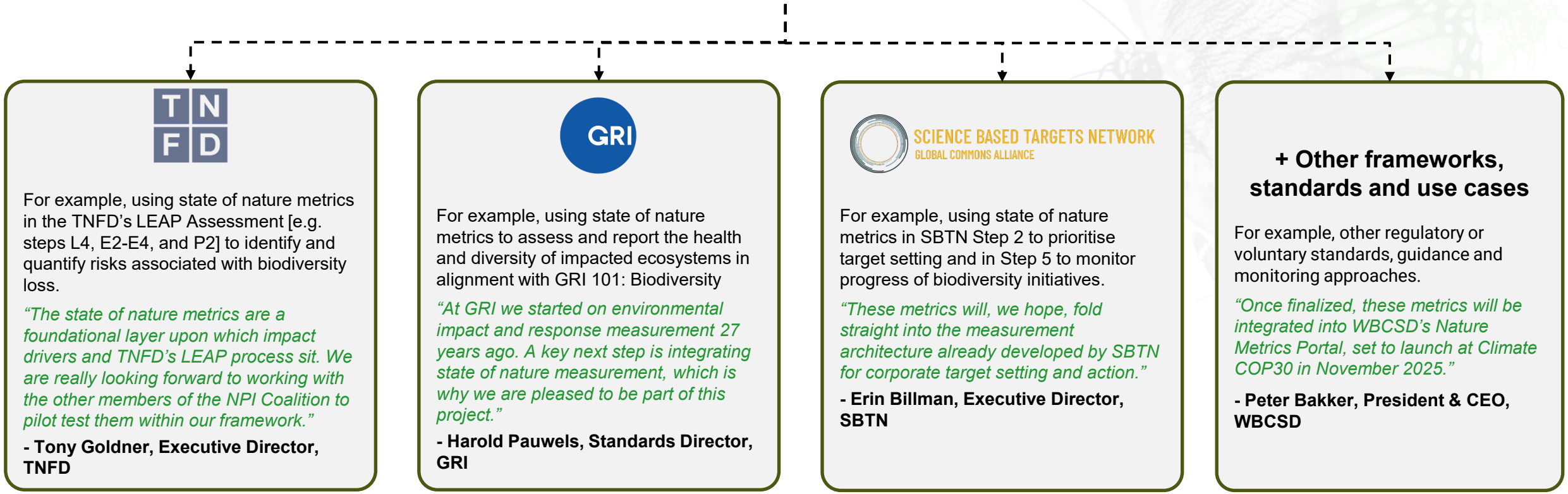
Use cases – For the Piloting Phase

The agreed State of Nature metrics should be applicable by a variety of users and for various use cases. Specific areas have been identified for this phase, with a focus on the private sector but not exclusively.



Embedding in frameworks and standards

The state of nature metrics are designed to be embedded in existing frameworks and standards for rapid rollout and widespread uptake



TNFD

For example, using state of nature metrics in the TNFD's LEAP Assessment [e.g. steps L4, E2-E4, and P2] to identify and quantify risks associated with biodiversity loss.

"The state of nature metrics are a foundational layer upon which impact drivers and TNFD's LEAP process sit. We are really looking forward to working with the other members of the NPI Coalition to pilot test them within our framework."

- Tony Goldner, Executive Director, TNFD

GRI

For example, using state of nature metrics to assess and report the health and diversity of impacted ecosystems in alignment with GRI 101: Biodiversity

"At GRI we started on environmental impact and response measurement 27 years ago. A key next step is integrating state of nature measurement, which is why we are pleased to be part of this project."

- Harold Pauwels, Standards Director, GRI

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS NETWORK
GLOBAL COMMONS ALLIANCE

For example, using state of nature metrics in SBTN Step 2 to prioritise target setting and in Step 5 to monitor progress of biodiversity initiatives.

"These metrics will, we hope, fold straight into the measurement architecture already developed by SBTN for corporate target setting and action."

- Erin Billman, Executive Director, SBTN

+ Other frameworks, standards and use cases

For example, other regulatory or voluntary standards, guidance and monitoring approaches.

"Once finalized, these metrics will be integrated into WBCSD's Nature Metrics Portal, set to launch at Climate COP30 in November 2025."

- Peter Bakker, President & CEO, WBCSD

Draft State of Nature Metrics for Piloting

Post-Consultation Updates

February 2025

NATURE POSITIVE INITIATIVE

Summary of stakeholder feedback

134 organisations completed the consultation survey
Over 700 stakeholders engaged across workshops, focus groups, and15 sessions at COP 16, the Global Nature Positive Summit and the IUCN Leaders' Forum.

Feedback can be categorised into five overarching themes:

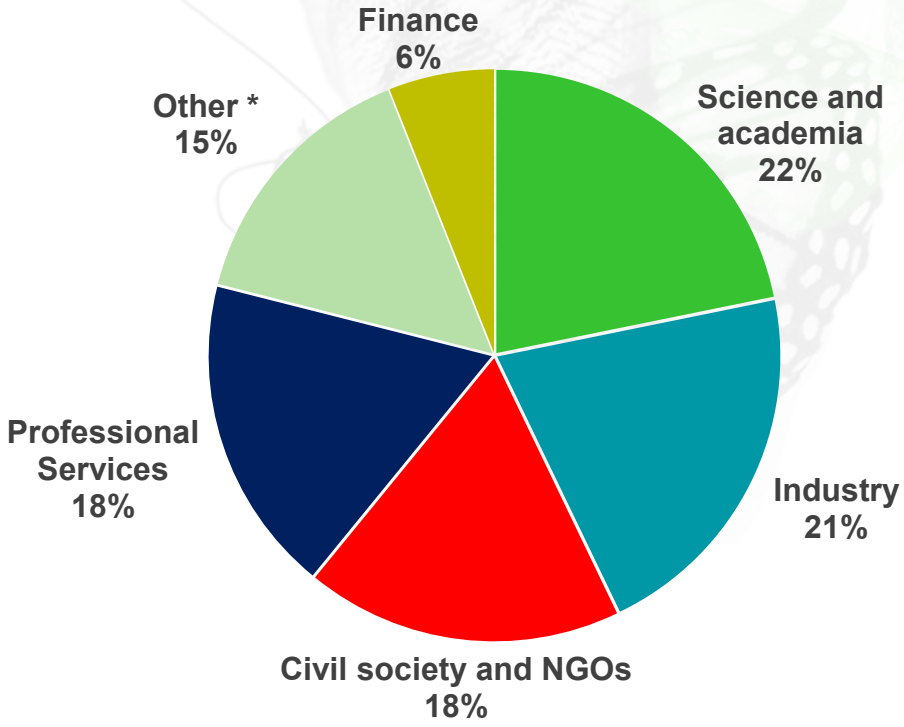
Framework Clarity and Structure
Understanding key structural elements and their purpose

Practicality for Adoption
Feasibility for uptake, considering data accessibility, costs, and expertise

Indicator Coverage
Appropriateness of the 9 Indicators for measuring environmental changes

Metrics clarity and credibility
Clarity, credibility, and auditability of the metrics

Alignment with Existing Frameworks
Compatibility of the Framework and Metrics with existing frameworks

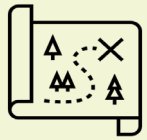


* Other included individuals, industry and membership associations, technology specialists and consultants.

Metrics framework components

	Example
1. Indicators A quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure the state of nature. An indicator can be measured through one or multiple metrics.	*Ecosystem Extent*
2. Metrics A system or standard of measurement that is quantifiable and is used to track, compare, and assess indicator performance.	*Area of loss, gain and net change in ecosystem extent (ha)*
3. Granularity level Specifications for different scales and levels of detail at which metrics should be measured. The appropriateness of a particular granularity level may vary with user capacity, data availability and/or use case.	• *Finer classification of ecosystem* • *Higher spatial resolution for land-cover change products.*
4. Case-specific metric triggers Criteria for identifying which case-specific metrics need to be measured.	*Critically Endangered ecosystems, and ecosystems showing rapid declines in area at local or global scales.*

Framework: Indicator overview – All indicators

	ECOSYSTEM EXTENT	ECOSYSTEM CONDITION		SPECIES
***Universal* Indicators (apply in all cases)**	Ecosystem extent 	Site condition 	Landscape condition 	Extinction risk 

Open questions to address

There are still open questions raised in the consultation period that will be explored further in the piloting phase

Overarching questions for the pilots:
How well do the metrics perform? How sensitive are they?
Are these metrics and associated data sets affordable and accessible to companies of various sizes and technical capacity?
Do these metrics work in supply chains? Portfolios? Across projections of investment risk?
How useful is the draft guidance developed? What additional guidance may be required?

Issues/topics also being addressed in next phases
Terrestrial metrics further guidance development
Guidance on claims and recognition
Freshwater and marine metric frameworks
Incorporating traditional knowledge

NATURE POSITIVE INITIATIVE

Core Stewardship Group

AFRICAN NATURAL CAPITAL ALLIANCE

BirdLife INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS FOR NATURE

Campaign for Nature

CAPITALS COALITION

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

GLOBAL COMMONS ALLIANCE

GRI

ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability

INDIGENOUS INFORMATION NETWORK "with special ECOSOC status"

InTent

IUCN

Nature 4Climate

NATURE FINANCE

NATURE POSITIVE UNIVERSITIES — UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Pew

PIK

PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

RACE TO RESILIENCE

RACE TO ZERO

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS NETWORK GLOBAL COMMONS ALLIANCE

The Nature Conservancy

TNFD

WBCSD World Business Council for Sustainable Development

WCS

IUCN

WCPA WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

WWF

NATURE
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JOIN THE NATURE POSITIVE FORUM